THE ROLL CALL OF THE REEF,

IN "Q."

Author of "Free Max" first, de."

Cycyneth on to 2. A. Forder Conc.

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Cycyneth on the 3. A. Forder Conc.

Cycle and bowed his head and 'bided, saying this over and over.

bold to lift his head and look, and then, by the light-a bluish color 'twas-he saw all the coast clear away to Manacle Point, and off the Manscies in the thick of the weather a sloop-ofwar with top-gallants housed, driving stern
foremost toward the reef. It was she, of course,
that was burning the fiare. My father could
see the white streak and the ports of her quite
plain as she rose to it, a little outside the breakers, and he guessed easy enough that her Captals had just managed to wear ship, and was
trying to force her nose to the sea with the help
of her small bower anchor and the scrap or two
of canvas that hadn't yet been blown out of her.
just while he looked she fell off, giving her
breakiste to it foot by foot, and drifting back
on the breakers around Carn du and the Varses.
The rocks lie so thick thereabouts that 'twas a
tos-up which she struck first; at any rate, my
alber couldn't tell at the time, for just then
the flare died down and went out.

"Well, sir, he turned then in the dark and
started back for Coverack to cry the dismal
tidings, though well knowing ship and crew to
be past any hope; and, as he turned, the wind
lifted and tossed him forward 'like a ball,' as
he'd been saying, and homeward along the foreshore. As you know, 'tis ugly work, even by
daylight peckty were. scles in the thick of the weather a sloop-of-

ifted and tossed him forward like a ball, as bid been saying, and homeward along the fore-bore. As you know, 'tis mgly work, even by daylight, picking your way among the stones there, and my father was prettly knocked about at first in the dark. But by this 'twas bearer 7 than 0 o'clock, and the day spreading, by the time he reached North Corner a man could see to read print; hows'ever, he looked seiher out to sea nor toward Coverack, but is ded straight for the first cottage—the same that stands above North Corner to-day. A man named Billy Ede lived there then, and wiss my father burst into the kitchen hawling. Wreck, wreck,' he saw Billy Ede's wife standing there in her clogs, with a shawl over her bead, and her clothes wringing wet.

"Save the chap!" says Hilly Ede swife. What he mean by crying state ish as that rate?"

"But it is a wreck, I tell 'ee, I've a-zeed 'n'. Why, so 'tts, 'says she, 'and I've a-zeed 'n'. Why, so 'tts, 'says she, 'and I've a-zeed 'n'. And with that she pointed straight over my father's shoulder, and he turned; and here, chest under Doing Point at the end of there, chest under Doing Point.

that she pointed straight over thoulder, and he turned; and under boior Point, at the end of which he saw another wreek washe point back with people. Ike the point back with people, like the point of the morning to he stood starting at her, he apet sounded on board, the notes little lerks, like a bird rising wind; but faintly, of course, beginning the property of the property of

chap had bettered enough to be allowed a short walk out of doors, which he took, if you please, in full regimentals. There never was a soldier so proud of his dress. His own suit had shrunk a brave bit with the salt water; but into ordinary frock an 'cordinos' he declared he would not get, not if he had to go naked the rest of his life; so my father, being a good-natured, man, and handy with the needle, turned to and repaired damages with a piece or two of searlet cloth cut from the jacket of one of the drowned marines. Well, the poor little chap chanced to be standing in this rig out, down by the gate of Gumer's Meadow, where they had buried two score and over of his comrades. The morning was a fine one, early in March month; and along came the cracked trumpeter, likewise taking a stroll.

"Hullo! says he: 'good mornin'! And what might you be doin' here?"

"I was a-wishin!' says the boy, 'I had a pair of drum sticks. Our hads were buried yonder without so much as a drum tapped or a musket fired; and that's not Christian burial for British soldiers.

"Phut!' says the trumpeter, and spat on the ground; 'a parcel of marines!"

"The boy eyed him a second or so, and answered up. 'If I'd a tab of turf handy, I'd bung it at your mouth, you cavalry man, and learn you to speak respectful of your betters,'

"The trumpeter booked down on him from the height of six-foot two and asked: 'Did they die well!'

"They died very well. There was a let of running to and fro al first, and some of the

learn you to speak respectful of your betters.

"The trimpeter looked down on him from the height of skx-foot two and saked." But the same the same that same that same that same that same that same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you had save the king." The man answerd. How should the with the did saw as many that the same returns of the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that the same that the same that the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that saved my life afterward, a drum being as you have the same that the same tha

your boat.

"Then my father rose on his legs like a man in a dream, while they two slung on, the one his dram and t other his trumpect. He took the lantern and went quaking before them down to the shore, and they breathed heavily behind him, and they steeped into his boat and my father pushed off.

"Row you first for Dolor Point, says the drummer. So my father rowed them out past the white houses of Coverack to Dolor Point, and there, at a word, lay on his oars. And the trumpeter, William Tallifer, put his trumpet to his mouth and sounded the reveille. The music of it was like rivers running.

"They will follow, said the drummer. Marthew, pail you now for the Manacles, and came to an easy close outside Carn du. And the drummer took his sticks and beat a tattoo there by the edge of the reef, and the music of it was like a rolling charlot.

"That will do, says he, breaking off, they will follow. Pull now for the shore under Gunner's Meadow."

"Then my father nulled for the shore and ran his boat in under Gunner's Meadow. And they steeped out, all three, and walked up to the meadow. By the gate the drummer halted and began his tattoo again, looking out toward the darkness over the sea.

"And while the drum beat, and my father held his breath, there came up out of the sea and the darkness a troop of many men, horse, and pale thresays, riding their horses, all lean and shadowy. There was no sound of hoofs or accolitements, my father shad, but a soft sound all the while like the beating of a bird's wing, and a black shadow about the feet of all. The drummers stood upon a little knoll just inside the gate, and beside him the tall trumpeter, with hand on hip, watching them together, and behind them both my father, chinging to the gate. When no more came, the drummer stooped playing, and said, Call the roll."

"The man answered, 'How should it be with more when he was young I betrayed a girl; and

in fiesh and blood that he touched; but though the fiesh was warm, the trumpeter was dead.

"Well, sir, they buried him three days after; and at first my father was minded to say nothing about his dream to the thought!. But the day after the funeral he met Parson Kendali coming from Helston Market; and the parson called out: 'Have'ee heard the news the coach brought down this mornin's' 'What news?' says my father. 'Not soon enough for our poor lads at Bayonne, answered the parson. Bayonne! 'cries my father, with a jump, 'Why, yes,' and the parson told him all about a great sally the French had made on the night of April 13. 'Do you happen to know if the Thirty-eight Regiment was engaged?' my father asked. 'Come now,' said Parson Kendall. I didn't know you was so well up in the campaign. But, as it happens, I do know that the Thirty-eighth was engaged; for 'twas they that held a cottage and stopped the French advance.

"Still my father held his tongue, and when a week later, he walked into Helston and bought a Mercury of the Snerborne rider, and got the landlord of the Ansel to spell out the list of killed and wounded, sure enough, there among the killed was Drummer John Christian of the Thirty-eighth cenough the remaining the killed was Drummer John Christian of the Thirty-eightle Foot.

"After this, there was nothing for a religious man but to make ay-lean breast. So my tather went up'to Parson Kendall and told him the whole story. The parson listened, and put a question or two, and then asked:

"Have you tried to open the lock since?"

"I han't dared to touch it, says my father.

"Then come and try.' When the parson came to the cottage here, he took the things off the hork and tried the lock. 'Did he say my father.

"The parson spelled it out Baryonne.' The parson spelled it out Baryonne.' The hord has seven letters.'

"The stood considering it a moment, and then he says, I tell you what, I shouldn't blab this all around the parish, if I was you. You won't get no credit for truth telling, and a miracle's wast

## REINDEER IN ALASKA

Some Mitherto Untold Facts About an Interesting Experiment. From Our Animal Priends.

It was a happy moment when a plan sug-gested itself that would solve the problem of the Eskimo's daily meal, and might prove as profitable to citizens of the United States as the destruction of whales and seals. It was none other than to introduce upon the barren tundra the domesticated reindeer of Lapland a country which but for the reindeer would be minhabitable by man. It was thought that it would be necessary to go to Lapland for the deer. In Siberia, only across the strait from Alaska, were Eskimos possessing large herds of reindeer. But it was understood that the superstitious Koriaks would not sell live reindeer, deening it bad luck; and having hitherto supplied the Alaskan Eskimos with deer skins for clothing, they might also consider it bad policy to part with them. Again, it was asked, would the reindeer bear ship transportation? Would there be sufficient food for them? And would the Eskimo themselves take kindly to the innovation? Finally, even if all these questions were settled satisfactorily, could the native dogs be kept from molesting the deer? To-day every question has been answered. The steamer Bear, after many days of



bargaining, and only after the deer men had gone through a curious ceremony of placking hair from the deer and throwing it to the winds,

gone through a curious ceremony of plucking hair from the deer and throwing it to the winds, secured sixteen deer, which were turned hoose on one of the Aleutian Islands after a successful transportation of a thousand miles in severe gales. The following year these were found by the Fear to be in good condition, with two fawns added to their number. And as to food, it was found that in the interior of Alaska there was a great abundance of grass, and especially if the moss which the deer particularly affect. A Siberian reindeer harness is a simple affair. A strap of seal hide is passed over the deer's shoulders, somewhat after the manner of a horse's breast strap, except instead of having a trace on each side, one end of the strap is passed across the breast between the animal's legs, and is fastened to a single tug on the righthand side. When two deer thus harnessed are driven side by side, as is the usual custom, it will be seen that one deer is directly in front of the sled, while the other is off to one side. No bit is used. Two straps are passed around the head, one in front and one behind the horns, and are connected by a short strap. To the

fragged until the team is winded. The deer are guided simply by throwing the line to the right or left as desired. The sled is the same as the Eskimo dog sleds. It is eight or ten feet long, a foot and a half wide, and a foot high. The runners are of wood shod with whalebone, and there is a railing built around to hold the passeenger or baggage in place. Frequently in Siberia the platform of the sled is built ignon arched reindeer horn. The whole is tied together, not a nail being used.

Sometimes a team of dogs would attack a deer team, but in that case the driver needed only to run to the deers' heads to give them confidence, when they would turn upon their assailants, striking savagely with their sharp fore hoofs. Sometimes the result of an attack would be a mad chase in which the dog teams were winded after several miles. But certainly the dogs were not so troublesome to the deer as to sheep in the United States, which is the more surprising, as there were upward of three hundred prowling, snarling, yelping, hungry wolf dogs near the herd. The gait of the reindeer is smooth, and the animal makes better time than it seems. It thrusts its nose out level with its back, and trots square, overreaching with its long hind legs. It rarely breaks into a gallop, and then chiefly when suddenly alarmed. It can travel as fast as a horse or faster, in spite of its small size, being not larger than a small Jersey helfer.

Milking has been tried at the station, but not with great success, and only after throwing the animal down and sitting on her neck. Even then it was deemed necessary by the Siberians to adopt the natural method, which they did with seemingly great satisfaction. Even in Lapland it is said that the deer when milked is always thrown, the man holding her down while his wife milks. The milk is very rich, like cream, but only about a pint is given at a milking.

down while his wife milks. The milk is very rich, like cream, but only about a pint is given at a milking.

The Eskimos have taken extraordinary interest in the new herd. Natives have come three or four hundred miles expressly to see the deer. It is intended that capable young Eskimos shall serve an apprenticeship of two years and then be put in charge each of a herd of his own and sent to his own village, where he can, in turn, instruct others. But if may be necessary to keep the herd together longer than that, for four or dive hundred deer are needed to support a family. Reindeer require much watching, as they wander long distances for food, unless it is plentiful, and even, like the caribon in Newfoundland, perform regular migrations twice a year. The herd must, therefore, be watched by day and by night. A deer in Alaska will haul from fifty to seventy-five pounds besides a man, which is said to be all they should be required to draw. The number of miles they ought to be driven at a stretch is doubtless overestimated, and has not yet been determined under Alaska in conditions. The great advantage deer possess over dogs for travelling is that it is impossible to make a lourney with dogs of more than a certain number of hundreds of miles, owing to the impossibility of having sufficient food for the team. But a deer feels wherever it goes. It is only necessary to stop, easy four times a day, and tether the animal by a roje; and as it is impossible in winter to drive a stake into that frazen ground, the deer men select a small hummock, which they chop with the hatchet so es to leave a sort of upright head, over which they silp a bop on the end of

a rope; and as it is impossible in whater to drive a stake into that frozen ground, the deer mean select a small hummork, which they chop with the hatchet so as to leave a sort of apright head, over which they slip a loop on the end of the sixty-foot tether.

In our reindeer experiment we have reached the coil of the beginning, and the practical results have begun already to appear. If the appropriations of Congress are continued, the whole of barren Alaska will be stocked, beyond the possibility of doubt, with millions of deer, not only giving employment and support to thousands of natives, but being the future source from which we shall obtain the sinks for clove, but heing the future source from which we shall obtain the sinks for other fursy for carriage and sleighrobes.

But there will be yet another benefit. At present, communication with the outside world is possible but once a year, and in winter not even the native villages can communicate with each other; so that a village or a ship's crew would perial before reliaf could be sent for. With reindeer, traveling so much faster than dogs, a regular, may a monthly poar route could then communicate which winters in the Arctic at the mouth of the Mackenzie River could then communicate with their owners and friends, instead of waiting for a whole year to report either their success or their safety.

In conclusion, it may be worth while to tell how the Sherian punishes his reindeer. He never beats it or strikes it when refractory, but slingly throws it to the ground (which he does by hearing his weight upon its hack and pulling its legs from under, then gives it a good shaking, as much as to say, "You will, will you?" and then lets it up.

CRIME IN YOUTH.

ANTECEDENTS AND CHARACTER OF JUVENILE CRIMINALS. How They Are Produced and How Their Production Can Be Prevented.

BY THE REV. MALCOLM M. G. DANA, D. D.

Read before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held at New Haven, May 21-30. More and more is attention being directed to the causes of crime. What and where are the sources of criminality? This is the inquiry that is leading us to emphasize preventive methods, and is throwing up into the forefront the tremendous and imperative work of child saving. As long as the sources of crime are un-touched, the supply of criminals will continue. The most intelligent procedure, therefore, is to concern ourselves more with the prevention than with the cure of crime. There is blended mercy and economy in such a course. This is what is investing the study of heredity and environment with such importance and interest. Looking at the mighty army of law breakers in our country, the large numbers in confineand alarmed, as we may well be, at the undiminishing commitments by our courts for crime, it is but natural to inquire. What are the conditions which in a measure largely account

for this state of things? THE EVOLUTION OF THE CRIMINAL.

With the phenomena of crime we have long been made familiar, but we have not concerned ourselves sufficiently with the beginning and the provocatives to criminal life. Studying reformatory methods and devising reformatory institutions has largely absorbed penologists. but now there is a hopeful sign in the awakened interest to get at the causes of crime.

We have at present such abundant data gath ered from the records of penal institutions and from the careful investigation of individual cases, that we are able with a good deal of accuracy not only to classify criminals, but to get at the causes of their abnormal and, to society, harmful lives. If some crime is incurable, that is important, for that fact ought largely to control in the treatment of those addicted to that form of it. The French school of criminology claims that the greater part of crime arises from social

conditions, and is amenable to reformation.

Bucchner says "that defect of intelligence, poverty, and want of education, are the three great factors in crime." Mayor McClaughry, for years Chief of the Chicago police, considers eriminal parentage and associations and parental neglect of children as the primary cause producing the criminal classes:" and D'Olive-rona, author of a work entitled "Habitual Criminality," asserts that three-fourths of those crime from the neglect of education. We pride purselves upon our free school system; yet I have seen the estimate that only six out of every sixteen of the children of the United States are at school every day in the educational year Four of the remaining ten go only occasionally, and the other six grow up in practical ignorance This state of things in this "country of free schools" will give us, if uncorrected, a genera-tion of blockheads or criminals.

Then, too, it is the very young children whom we have hitherto overlooked. Uncared for at home, not yet arrived at school age, they have been suffered to grow up with bad habits and equire criminal tendencies. The first teacher to impress this strangely neglected class is environment. Their first years are spent amid circumstances that almost predestine to crime, and hence the awakened public attention to their needs is investing with immense importance the attempt to graft kindergartens on our free-school system. It is beginning to be seen and felt that a fatai mistake had been made in mitting to be for these of the stranger of the seen and felt that a fatai mistake had been made in and felt that a fatal mistake had been made in omitting to do for those of comparatively tender years. Too young to be admitted to the public schools, these children have been left to the demoralizing influence of street life, with its baleful associatio s, and acquire a bias toward a victous or criminal life, before society has made a single effort to guard and train them in the beginnings of right living.

Weighty were the words of Richard Watson Gilder, who in speaking of the importance of doing for the children under school age in New York said: "Plant a free kindergarten in any quarter of this over-rowded metropolis and you have begun then and there the work of making better lives, better chomes, better citizens, and a better city.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG CRIMINALS.

Those who have made a study of Juvenile delinquents report inding a number of anomalies. The morbid physical characters are 60 per cent, or double those without any moral anomaly, in the cases of certain kinds of delinquents, physical anomalies range as high as 72 to 83 per cent. One fact which investigation confirms is the number of anomalies among children which disappear through education.

Conditions producing juvenile delinquency have been divided into two fundamental ones: (1) Conditions residing within the personality, and (2) conditions residing outside the environment. In England returns show 84 boys in prison under 21 to every 10 girls.

In reformatories 85 boys to every 15 girls. In the latter schools 70 boys to every 21 girls. In the latter schools more than one-half the inmates are 11 egitimate or have one or both

In industrial schools 70 boys to every 21 girls. In the latter schools more than one-half the innates are illegitimate or have one or both parents dead, or are offspring of parents who have descried them. As showing the degenerate condition of parents, Morrison of London cites the fact that between 1887 and 1891 to less than 30 in every 100 of the innates of English and Scotch industrial schools had lost one parent.

The parental condition of fifty per cent, of juvenile criminals is abnormal. One young offender in every two has only one or no parent, or is illegitimate or was descried or is of criminal parentage. Descried children form six per cent, of reformatory and industrial school population, Of lifty per cent, of juvenile offenders living at home at the time of their offence, iffence per cent, that parents not fitted to be entrusted with their education. The same authority distinction is the contrast of the parents of the parents than one, because then they are taken in charge by some institution or by the authorities.

The same report is made as to the homes from which these delinquents come as we make in this country. Only in six per cent, of cases visited by the agent of the home department in Fingland were the homes found morally fit to live in, and in Manchester sixty-eight per cent, of the parents of juvenile delinquents were found to be disreputable.

Our statistics as to the antecedent conditions and relations of the inmates of industrial and reformatory schools have not been as well tabulated as alone in Great Britain, so that we cannot as yet report the exact percentage of orphans, nor from what sort of homes they come, but probably the data obtainable from New York institutions may represent pretty nearly the average of most other States.

In 1894 there were 531 boys, 85 girls; total, 616.

IN THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1894 there were 531 boys, 85 girls; total, 616, Seventy-eight per cent, were from tenements and shantles, 67 per cent, were from confortable homes, 33 per cent, were from unconfortable homes, 137 were without one parent.

IN THE NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLEM,
There were in 1894, 482 boys, 47 girls, total 599. There were in 1894, 482 boys, 47 girls; total, 599; 269 had but one parent living.

IN THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER. For 1890 there were 642 boys, 113 girls; total 755; 155 had lost one or both parents.

IN THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORATE.

For 1802 there were 8,127 immates, of which 1,947 had lost one or both parents.

It would also appear from returns that the majority of the parents of these juvenile offenders are not intemperate, though in the larger number of instances the covironment is unfavorable. Quite generally is it true that:

1. The intellectual capacity of these delinquents is of a feeble order. They may be precoclous in certain particulars, but mentally they are not strong nor well balanced.

2. Morally, most of them show obtuseness, their sense of right and wrong being largely undeveloped.

3. They have also a feebleness of will and character, portly the product of heredity and partly the result of the lack of education.

4. Physically, they show constitutional defects and infirmities. The loss of one or both parents in such a large proportion of cases indicates descent from an enteebled and decadent stock.

5. In person many of them show that they are

atock.

5. In person many of them show that they are degenerates. In a word, most of these offenders are the product of unfavorable biologic and social conditions. In Great British biologic conditions predominate in offences against persons, while social conditions lead to other forms

sons, while social conditions lead to other forms of crime.

DIMINGHING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

The reports of the police in New York show a decided lessening of juvenic offenders. Commitments of petty girl thieves fell off from one in every 743 in 1863, when the population was 726,380, to one in 8,250 in 1867.

Male petty thieves have fallen off some 700 during twenty-five years. Diminution also of children's crimes is reported. In 1875, 632 males and 207 females were arraigned, in 1863 only 238 males and 30 females.

These cheering results in our great metropolis are attributed to the labors of charitable and philanthronic societies. They show how surely juvenile vagrancy and crime will yield to prevently measures, and also confirm the belief that when these assume larger dimensions and are systematically pursued we may hope for a still more marked improvement in the character of our youthful population.

ter of ouryouthful population.

DEMEDIAL EFFORT

lies along certain well-defined lines, and its promise and imperativeness are gaining public attention and support.

1. Environment is the first thing to be improved. The home is where the work of saving

the rising generation must begin. In the interests of public morality, decent, wholesome homes must be guaranteed to the masses of the population, which now crowd together in sections of our great cities. What are we to infer as to the early environment of such offenders as are found in Elmira Reformators, when we are took of the more than 6,000 prisoners examined over 30 per cent, came from positively bad homes, and 40 per cent, came from positively bad homes, and 40 per cent, had only what could be described as fairly good homes. More than this, over 57 per cent, were in these homes at the time of committing crime, while the great proportion of the remainler did not leave home till after they were 14. The overcowling as to homes and districts has confessedly evil effects of various and more statements and the most plant in proposition of the remainler did not leave home till after they were list. The decision populate sections of our rities. This decision populate is the interest of the new ment of information of the section of the separation in 1891 slept, cooked, and lived in a single room. This herding together of people is one frightful source of the low morale among the young. There is no healthful home life possible under such consistions, and juvenile crime will not about while this state of things is permitted. The emphasis needs to be put anew upon the home, and everything that the law can do should be done to secure the proper housing of those who can have little choice as to where they shall live, and this should be supplemented by every possible oncouragement to philanthropic associations and individuals to creek more should be added to the confessed of the movement. In health and morally conditioned contents of all our

DIVERSIFIED EDUCATIONAL PACIFITIES

crime and will prove a good investment for the body politic.

DIVERSIFIED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES also must come in among the remedial efforts that promise te improve the character of the young. Since the passage of the act of 1870 providing for primary and secondary education in England the number of school children has increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000. This number of persons in prison has follen from 12,000 to 5,000 and juvenile delinquents and offenders have declined from 14,000 to 5,000. This Mr. Labbock attributes, in his address before the Sociological Convention in Paris in Oct., 1894, to the extension of education. Kindersgariens wherever established have also been found not only to directly improve the tastes, the habits, in a word the character of those who attend there, but indirectly to raise the tone of the homes whence these children come. Cleanliness order, a cheerier, kindler spirit, in a word better manners are the fruits of the kindergarten instruction in the humble abodes where these kindergartners live. Boys' clubs, with their libraries, gymnasia, games, and social entertainments, promise to transform savenile life in the city's slums. Crime to many youth is largely a question of athletics. Juvenite gangs have been the outworking of the superabundant steam with which the young are supplied. The youthful 'tough' is the product of the tenement. The gang can be supplanted by the 'club,' and that means not only the proverbial ounce of prevention administered wisely, but the organization of boys for healthful and morally improving purposes. In many neighborhoods in some of our cities once infested with gangs of lawless youths are now well-organized clubs, which hold their members to a maniv, preclife, and allow expression to all their instincts for sport and society and imbustion from criminal acts and habits. The 'neighborhood libraries' have likewise played a large part in reforming and retning vouthful life. Æsthetic starvation is at the bottom of much of the dime novel reading, always so these kindergartners live. Boys clubs, with their hibraries, gymnasia, games, and social entertainments, promise to transform jovenile life in the city's slums. Crime to many youths largely a question of athetica, Juvenile gangs have been the outworking of the superabundant steam with which they young are supplied. The youthful "tough" is the product of the tenement. The gang can be supplanted by the "club." and that means not only the proverbial ounce of prevention administered wisely, but the organization of boys for healthful and morally improving purposes. In many heighborhoods in some of our cities once infested with gangs of lawless youths are now well-organized clubs, which hold their members to a manly, pure life, and allow expression to all their instincts for sport and society and imbust them with better ambitions. This saves the youth from criminal acts and habits. The "neighborhood libraries" have likewise played a large part in reforming and refining youthful from triminal acts and habits. The "neighborhood libraries" have likewise played a large part in reforming and refining youthful from criminal acts and mabits. The mental propers and the study of the water resources, begin in the sudy of the water resources, begin and the study of the water fresources, begin and the study of the water fresources, begin and the study of the water fresources, begin and the study of the water in the master of the year, in August, an appropriation of trigation by the Government. It may residue the instincts of the study of the study of the

thousand miles and run the risk of sea sickness in order to enjoy the pleasures which the German concert garden affords. Several thousand New Yorkers are aware that there is a garden in this city which so closely resembles the famous one at Bonn that one needs only to forget the absence of the Rhine to be persuaded that they are identical, and it is the benevolent purpose of PHE SUN reporter to let the less well informed

nto the secret. Terrace Garden, the refuge of the knowing on omfort to the hungry, the thirsty, and the music-loving at all times, is a never-failing illustraon of the fact that the German knows a good thing. Of the many efforts to establish a typical German concert garden in New York, Terrace Garden is, perhaps, the only one that, has resulted in success. Neuendorf made a brilliant attempt some years ago, but the police regulations were too much for him. Michael Heumann, the builder of Terrace Garden, met with similar opposition, but being more persistent he held on notil more reasonable laws were made. His garden has more varied features than even the German gardens. There is a her-shirt, the like of which is not found elsewhere on this continent. There is a restaurant which years are wen the title of the "German being monico," Then there are bowling alleys and all the other appurtenances of a family resort. But the read charm of the pace, that which makes visitors habitnes, is the concert garden, pure and simple. This is in two ourts. One is open to the say and filled with real trees and plants, and has little gas jets set in colored glass globes, and balconies set with tables; and the other is in a big theatre, where at this time an excellent German comic eapers, "File Fiedermans," is being pred iced by a Germany company of merit.

A high's expectation of the pace, that which makes the sets, and after the opera is over, and, more in the order given. According to the table of fields, an Italian authority, glassbiowers are interesting, a glimpse at the way, enjoy themselves when liveling by the way. attempt some years ago, but the police regula-tions were too much for him. Michael Heu-

Haif a Dozen Burenna to Co-operate in Preparing Plans for Redeeming the Arid Lands Public and Private Enterprise. Washington, June 8. A Government Bourd of Prigation has been organized with

THE IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

THE ARID LANDS OUESTION.

A GOVERNMENT BOARD TO STUDY ...

the following members: Mark W. Harrington, chief of the weather bureau; Charles W. Irish. thief of the office of irrigation inquiry; Milton Whitney, chief of the division of agricultural sills; B. E. Fernow, chief of the forestry division; it T. Galloway, chief of the division of vegetable pathology; Charles D. Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey; Daniel M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Daniel M. Browning, Commissioner of Linday, Affairs: Henry Chainett, chief topographer of the Geological Survey, and F. H. Newell, chief of the division of hydrography, Geological Sur-vey, Secretary of the Board. All these men are experts in their particular fields and through them the results obtained by the different investigators may be brought together. Mr. Walcott will furnish the Board with information as to the extent and location of the arid lands and where he thinks they can be re-deemed. Prof. Harrington's bureau will furnish information in regard to the distribution of rain and snow fall. Mr. Browning is authorized by the department to assist agriculture on the Irdian reservations and to give the Indians such Information as can be furnished in regard to the boring for wells, making ditches, and other points. Mr. Fernow has as part of his daty to render decisions on rights of way for causels and reservoirs and the ad-ministration of the laws relating to the acquisition of titles. Mr. frish will answer inquiries from individual farmers in regard to irrigation. The division of hydrography, of which Mr. Newell is chief, has perhaps the most important part of the practical work in the measurement of streams. Almost as im-portant, though, is the work of Mr. Galloway, whose bureau is collecting scientific data as to why, how, and when plants need water and how the best results can be obtained. In this

work he is assisted by Mr. Whitney, Mr. Newell, the Secretary of the Board, who is thrown into closer communication with the arid districts and knows more of the actual conditions, perhaps, than some other members of the Board, is convinced of the feasibility of the plans which have been projected. Ho does not, however, believe with some of the enthu-slasts that the great work proposed can be necomplished in a short time. He has seen Congress after Congress strike out the portions of the Appropriation bill referring to it or else so reduce the amount of money as to crippie his working force of investigators in the field and render any practical construction impossible, with a few exceptions, except by private enterprise and resource.

"The possibilities of this arid region," said Mr. Newell, "were first brought to the atten-tion of the public in 1878 by Major J. W. Powell's report on the arid regions of the United States, which was an outgrowth of the carlier surveys. In 1887 the director of the geological survey was called upon by Congress to take up the question of irrigation and in 1888 he was authorized to begin examinations relating to water storage in natural and artificial reservoirs, the volume of the streams at different periods of the year and other questions relating to the subject. In the same year \$100,000 was appropriated and the frrigation survey was created. The next year, 1889, the irrigation survey was extended and an appropriation of \$250,000 was made. Unfortunately in 1800 appropriations were discon-tinued. Notwithstanding these ups and downs

work in behalf of youth that needs only patience and systematic prosecution to affect its character and sesure a brighter destile. How prodigious the task of training youth; or the prodiction of the young it is clear, strong, and decisive in its favor. The air rings with the proof that social problems are supreme. We are our more that the production of the young the problems are supreme. We are our more than the concerns the nine-tenths. We fell is wrought for want of thought. Expise of wrong is a duty; to prevent the hudding of the poor in unhealthy rooms, to protect childhood and youth from the corrupting influence of the poor in unhealthy rooms, to protect childhood and youth from the corrupting influence of the poor in unhealthy rooms, to protect childhood and youth from the corrupting influence of the poor in unhealthy rooms, to protect childhood and youth from the corrupting influence of the poor in unhealthy rooms, to protect childhood and youth from the corrupting influence of the were reations, the social training, the broadest the reverentions, the social training the broadest the reverentions, the social training the broadest the reverentions the social training the broadest the reverentions the social training the broadest the reverentions the social training. The broadest the reverential work will prove timely and effective, it will save the rising generation and gives when the save the rising generation and gives when the social training the broadest which we have the social training the broadest the reversion of the stream, the training the broadest the reversal than the second of the second of the second of the social training the broadest the reversion of the second of the social training the broadest the second of the se

WAGES THE WORLD OVER.

Enormous Variations from State to State and Country to Country. It is popularly supposed that the immutable

law of supply and demand operating throughout a country makes the wages for the same labor uniform in every part of it, as a dearth of labor in any one place cannot be of long duration while men are employed elsewhere. A re-cent supplementary bulletin of the manufacnights when other places are unbearable, and a tures of the United States, however, shows this general view to bo falso.

In Colorado the average yearly earnings of an employee of a manufacturing company was \$720; in Montana, \$722; in Nevada, \$718, and in Wyoming, \$768. In the States where colored labor is abundant the total average earnings are much less. In Alabama the average is \$370; in Mississippi, \$310; in North Carolina, \$216; in